THE MAGAZINE OF

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SPECIAL ISSUE

NINTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STANDARDS

. . . Howard Coonley Medal — Standards Medal — page 12 and 13

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Our Cover

The Howard Coonley Medal for 1958 was presented to John R. Suman (left) and The Standards Medal to William P. Kliment (right). H. Thomas Hallowell, Jr, then ASA president, presented medals (center).

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FEATURES

NEWS

DEPARTMENTS

. . . . marginal notes

• Thirty-seven years ago, Edwin Hunger interviewed a number of executives about activities that were becoming recognized as of nationwide importance. His articles on standardization were published in *Factory* magazine in 1921.

In 1958, after ASA's Fortieth Annual Meeting, Carolyn Locher, now secretary to the technical director of ASA, received from Mr Hunger, her uncle, a number of clippings of his 1921 articles. Mr Hunger had been a freelance writer and at one time associate editor of *Iron Age*. In 1921, he told his niece, writers were promoting the term "simplification" as suggested by Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce. It was used then interchangeably with "standardization."

For the article published in July, 1921, Mr Hunger had interviewed a rising young executive, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company. His name was Howard Coonley. He had recently completed a tour of duty for the Government during World War I as vice-president in charge of administration, Emergency Fleet Corporation. Many years later, his distinguished contributions to standardization, both nationally and internationally, brought him world-wide recognition, and his name was given to the top-ranking award in the standardization field—The Howard Coonley Medal.

In 1921, Mr Coonley told Mr Hunger, he had found that it paid to standardize on a selected number of sizes and styles of pipe fittings, valves, and tools. Until World War I, he said, his company had prided itself on its ability to turn out any kind of fitting the engineer or architect desired. Some 17,000 different finished items had been cataloged. "We liked to give our concern a department store aspect," he declared. "In fact, the wide variety of fittings turned out by us seemed to be a sign of progress and development." During the war, however, "scarcities of materials, high prices, and costly distribution methods made themselves felt." His company put into effect a simplification program, and 610 "significant" items were selected from the total of 17,000.

As early as 1921, Mr Coonley was already trying to bring about international standardization of screw threads —an effort that did not bear fruit until after World War II. "Since a considerable amount of our company's trade is for export, the difference in thread alone adds very considerably to our manufacturing burden," he said in 1921.

This Month's Standards Personality

P. L. (Pete) Houser, president of the Metal Cutting Tool Institute, is widely known for his work on tool standards. Until four years ago, Mr Houser was supervisor of manufacturing standards of the International Harvester Company, Chicago. His attempts to coordinate the company's production practices, especially those concerned with the use of machine tools, called his attention to the nationwide activities of Sectional Committee B5 responsible for the development of American Standards for small tools and machine tool elements.

Mr Houser's concern with the tool problem prompted him to take an active part in the work of Committee B5. As secretary of the committee from 1940 to 1947, and as chairman of a number of its technical committees, he gained experience that helped in his service to the Defense Department during World War II. Starting as captain, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Ordnance Department of the Army. He worked on the Machine Tool Committee of the Army-Navy Munitions Board, where he helped to build up and standardize the metal-working facilities the country needed.

After the war, Mr Houser became chairman of Committee B5 at a period when new techniques, new requirements, and new materials were being developed at a pace never before known. He served as a member of other sectional committees, too—screw threads, B1, bolts, nuts, and rivets, B18, and washers and machine rings, B27. Not only was he chairman of a number of technical committees of Committee B5 but also of the B18 subcommittee on wrench head bolts and nuts. His leadership was recognized when The American Society of Mechanical Engineers made him a member of its Standards Committee (1950-1955), and the committee's chairman in 1955.

Today, Mr Houser is chairman of ASA's Mechanical Standards Board, where one of the difficult problems now being studied is possible reorganization of the work of Sectional Committee B5. He is also chairman of the committee set up by Committee B5 to coordinate the U.S. viewpoint on the work of Technical Committee 29, Small Tools, of the International Organization for Standardization.

In 1953, the American Standards Association presented the Standards Medal to Mr Houser. The citation reads in part: "His record of leadership in the development and application of voluntary standards in America has set an example in his industry and in his profession . . . He has expressed the viewpoint of his industry and his country with clarity, conviction, and reasonableness in international conferences in his field. By services extending through a quarter of a century and now at their most fruitful peak, he has won distinction and honor in the world of standards and among standards men everywhere."

His family might be considered Mr Houser's hobby. He and his wife live in Bronxville, N. Y. They have two daughters, one married, the other still at school. His associates tell us he is an unusually devoted family man.

INFORMAL MOMENTS at the Conference. 1. *Standards literature attracted the conferees.* 2. *J. R. Townsend (left), ASA's new president, meets old friends Wm J. O'Connor, Western Electric Company, Chicago; J. E. Wiltrakis, Western Electric, Kearny, N. J.; H. G. Arlt, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.; and C. J. Gustafson, Western Electric, New York.* 3. *Special interest was shown by a group of 24 foreign purchasing executives attending an International Cooperation Administration Workshop. The small group shown here included (left to right) Myung Kun Chey, Korea; Phra Chote, Thailand; Felipe N. Enriquez, Guatemala; Jean Saint-Aude, Haiti.* 4. *Program chairman R. C. Sogge (left) chats with H.A.R. Binney, U.K., and Cyril Ainsworth, ASA.* 5. *Conferees gathered at the exhibits on standards programs.*

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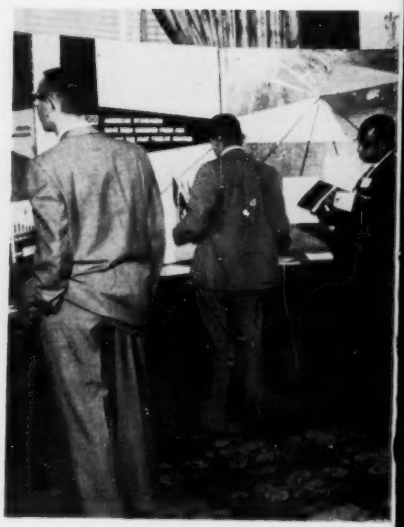
NINTH



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Get the Conference Proceedings for full text of all papers—See back cover

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STANDARDS

5

STANDARDIZATION—What's in it for me? was the theme of the Ninth National Conference on Standards, held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, November 18-20, 1958. Ten sessions gave a wide variety of answers from the experience of both industry and government. Thumbnail sketches of these sessions are given in the following pages. The full record of the Conference is contained in the Proceedings, published this month by the American Standards Association.

One of the highlights of the Conference was the Awards Luncheon, at which the Howard Coonley Medal was presented to John R. Suman, and the Standards Medal to W. P. Kliment (see page 12). Two distinguished guests at the meeting were also honored. H. A. R. Binney, C. B., director of the British Standards Institution, London, England, was awarded an Honorary Life Fellowship by the Standards Engineers Society as part of the Conference proceedings. Henry St. Leger, general secretary, International Organization for Standardization, Geneva, Switzerland, received a scroll in recognition of his outstanding work on behalf of international standardization. The scroll was presented by the American Standards Association. Both Mr Binney and Mr St. Leger spoke at Session 3 on the Significance of International Standardization to U. S. Industry.

Many organizations contributed to the success of the Conference, by sponsoring sessions, by providing speakers, or by encouraging their members to attend.

The interesting Conference program, thoroughly exploring the question "Standardization—What's in it for me?" was developed by a committee under the chairmanship of R. C. Sogge, manager of engineering standards, General Electric Company, New York. Vice-chairman of the program committee was R. P. Trowbridge, director of engineering standards, General Motors Corporation, Detroit. Other committee members were Virgil M. Graham, associate director, EIA engineering department, Electronic Industries Association, New York; E. P. Mattocks, director, Technical Services, American Petroleum Institute, New York; Dr John G. Mulder, director, Film Services Division, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Leon Podolsky, technical assistant to the president, Sprague Electric Company, North Adams, Mass.; James R. Welshman, chief engineer, Research and Development Division, Grinnell Company, Providence, R. I.; Vice Admiral G. F. Hussey, Jr, USN (Ret), managing director, American Standards Association; Kenneth G. Ellsworth, public relations director, ASA, secretary.

SESSION 1

Fortieth Annual Meeting
of the American Standards Association

AT THE OPENING SESSION—H. Thomas Hallowell, Jr, president of the American Standards Association, presents the keynote address, opening the three-day conference. T. E. Veltfort, seated left, chairman of ASA's Standards Council; G. F. Hussey, Jr, managing director; and J. R. Townsend, president-elect, took part in the Association's annual meeting, held during this session.

PRESENTING A CLOCK to Mrs Frances Mong, secretary in ASA's Washington office, President Hallowell congratulated her on completion of 25 years service with ASA. Admiral Hussey, center, pointed out that eight employees have now served the American Standards Association for more than 25 years.

SAVINGS through standards of between 1 and 2 percent of total sales is not uncommon, said H. Thomas Hallowell, Jr, in his keynote speech "Standardization —What's in It for Me?" Mr. Hallowell is president of the Standard Pressed Steel Company, and was then president of the American Standards Association. Referring to results of a survey conducted by ASA in 1958, he concluded, "If you apply a conservative 1 percent to the gross national product of $450 billion, you have reasonable evidence to assume that the entire American economy could save at least $4 billion a year through standardization."

However, he pointed out, although standardization within individual companies and within single industries is well advanced, many U. S. companies and industries are missing a bet by not being active in national or international standardization.

A NEW president and vice-president have been elected for 1959, it was announced at the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the American Standards Association. J. R. Townsend, special assistant, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense, Research and Engineering, has been elected president, and Frank H. Roby, executive vice-president, Federal Pacific Electric Corporation, is the new vice-president (see page 12).

American Standards approved by ASA now number 1,803, as compared to 873 in December, 1947, Vice Admiral G. F. Hussey, Jr, USN (Ret), managing director of the Association, reported.

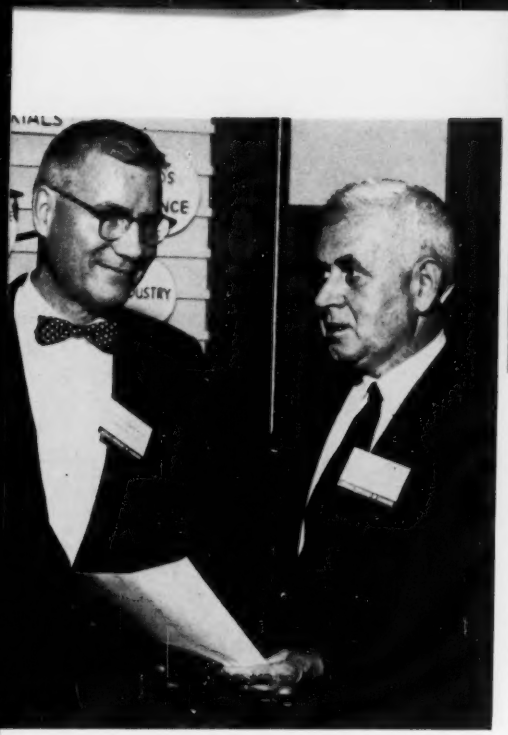
Seven new projects were approved during the past year: Safe use of cleaning solvents in the graphic arts industry, Z82; External withstand test voltages, C92; Sizes of shipping containers, MH5; Pictorial marking of handling instructions for non-dangerous goods, MH6; Metal drums and pails, MH2; Coupling capacitors, coupling capacitor potential devices, and line traps, C93; and Heat exchangers for chemical industry use, B78.

ASA issued 201 credentials for U. S. delegates to attend international meetings last year, he said.

Shipping containers, accident statistics, common names for pest control chemicals, building codes, as well as screw threads, bolts and nuts, gages, and pipes and fittings are only a few of the subjects for which standards have been under development in 1958, reported T. E. Veltfort, chairman of ASA's Standards Council. Mr Veltfort is manager of the Copper and Brass Research Association.

The Council's most important contribution, however, is in protecting the fundamental principles of ASA—right to representation, guarantee of the day in court, protection of minorities, and approval based on a national consensus, he said.

Great credit must be given both the Standards Council members and the member-bodies of ASA whose representatives serve on the Council, for the courage and vision with which they have adhered to these fundamentals, Mr Veltfort pointed out.



LEFT – ASTM's president Kenneth Woods and vice-president Frank LaQue, Sr, meet in front of ASTM's exhibit. Mr LaQue was presiding officer of Session 2. He is manager, Development and Research Division, International Nickel Company, New York. ABOVE – S. A. Rosecrans and I. V. Williams with R. J. Painter, executive director of ASTM, before the session on materials. RIGHT – Paul A. Archibald, steel, and Alfred C. Webber, plastics, meet at ASTM's exhibit.

SESSION 2

Standard Methods and Specifications—
Foundations for Standardization
in Industrial Operations

Sponsored by the American Society for Testing Materials

CITING many examples of the importance of research in the standardization work of ASTM committees, Kenneth B. Woods, president of the American Society for Testing Materials, pointed out that some 80 technical committees with memberships ranging from 30 to 1200 are working on ASTM standards. Professor Woods is head of the School of Civil Engineering, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Engineering educators, he said, are being guided by the experience of these committees in developing new curricula to give engineering students the scientific background they will need to meet tomorrow's demands for materials.

"Intelligent buying involves more than just buying at a good price," pointed out Paul A. Archibald, chief metallurgist, Standard Steel Works Division, Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corporation, Burnham, Pa. He cited a number of examples showing how use of standard performance specifications, developed for specific service conditions, would have prevented loss of time and money.

After almost 50 years of experience with ASTM specifications, the Bell System is still increasing their use, declared I. V. Williams. Mr Williams is in charge of the Metallurgical Engineering Group, Metallurgical Research Department, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J. He pointed out that savings due to use of national specifications are particularly important to small companies and when materials are purchased in smll quantities.

Unnecessary requirements in only 10 percent of the $500,000,000 worth of materials used annually by Westinghouse could result in $5,000,000 extra expense, said S. A. Rosecrans. Mr Rosecrans is assistant manager, Materials Engineering Departments, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, East Pittsburgh, Pa. Pointing out the great diversity of products of the electrical industry, he stated that Westinghouse alone uses over 13,000 variations of materials with 90 new materials added each month. Standards must reflect the improvements in raw materials if design engineers are to utilize better materials effectively, he pointed out.

Consumers should take a more active part in work on standards for plastics, declared Alfred C. Webber, senior supervisor, Experimental Station, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc, Wilmington, Del. Standards are needed to help solve the many communication problems due to the complex nature and rapid growth of the plastics industry, he said. Standard specifications are credited with a nearly 700 percent increase in the use of one plastic product in two years, while the use of a similar product, not covered by a standard, decreased 90 percent.

SPEAKERS at Session 3 urged U.S. to take leadership in international standardization– (left to right) W. R. Herod, J. M. Bryant, H. Thomas Hallowell, Jr (chairman), H.A.R. Binney, C.B., (United Kingdom), Henry St. Leger (ISO), and A. E. Beck.

SESSION 3

Significance of International Standardization to U. S. Industry

"IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES where the standards do not accord with our own, there is immediately a roadblock to our economic intercourse," said W. R. Herod, vice-president of General Electric Company, and president of International General Electric Company, New York. Mr Herod spoke on "Standardization and Widened Markets." The world situation calls for a high order of statesmanship, he thinks, and far more attention should be given to the problems of international standardization. He cited nuclear energy as the field where there is an opportunity, and even necessity, to promote international standardization before we get into the confusion of a multiplicity of national standards. Referring to the controversial subject of the metric system, he reported that the British Association for the Advancement of Science is investigating the costs involved, and the advantages to be gained, by Britain going over to the metric system. Mr Herod said: "I doubt that in the United States a wholesale swing-over to the metric system is feasible. But as new industries and new fields based on advanced scientific discovery and development come into the orbit of industrial life, there is no reason why we should not more and more adopt the more consistent metric standard for such fields."

H. A. R. Binney, C. B., director of the British Standards Institution, London, England, spoke on the importance of participation in the work of the International Organization for Standardization. The United Kingdom participates in almost every committee of ISO and of the International Electrotechnical Commission, he pointed out, and commented: "This is just a measure of our interest in that we export and import an enormous range of goods and materials, and that every country in the world is a market or a potential market for our goods."

In contrast, however, the United States participates in the work of only one-half of all the committees of the ISO. "And in some of those in which she participates," Mr Binney commented, "the association is not pursued with the keenness and zest which we associate with the American people in anything they undertake."

Mr Binney praised the leadership which the United States has taken in the development of international standards in the newer industries, such as nuclear energy, plastics, and electronics. However, in other important fields such as aircraft operation and safety, automobile tires, and steel, the United States has kept aloof.

The countries which are less developed industrially are remarkably standards-minded, Mr Binney explained. They are looking for widely accepted standards as a basis of economic supplies of basic goods and as a means toward better sales for their export products.

Henry St. Leger, general secretary of the International Organization for Standardization, Geneva, Switzerland, explained that the ISO is a vehicle for world trade. It is non-political, he pointed out, with free exchange of technical data at all levels, be it a working group, a subcommittee, a technical committee,

WORK NOW BEING DONE by U. S. groups on international committees was discussed by J. M. Bryant (left), on ball and roller bearings; R. C. Sogge, on electrical standards; and A. E. Beck, on copper and copper alloys.

RIGHT — A warm welcome was extended to Henry St. Leger (ISO) and H. A. R. Binney (BSI) by H. Thomas Hallowell (ASA). BELOW — ICA and USA delegates meet at the Conference: Rene Brun, Bolivia; Maria Papanastassion, Greece; Wm P. Gross, Goodman Manufacturing Co, USA; and JohnNelson,Surinam.

the ISO Council, or the General Assembly. It has no frontiers, he said. Technicians speak to technicians. They speak the same language and, consequently, they arrive at results.

"The first nation on hand with a sound national agreement can wield a tremendous influence in the ultimate international standard," pointed out J. M. Bryant, chief engineer, Ball and Roller Bearing Division, Link-Belt Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Mr Bryant is chairman of the Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association's committee on the Identification Code for Ball and Roller Bearings, and of the code subcommittee of ASA Sectional Committee B54, Ball and Roller Bearings. He is also chairman of Working Group 1 of the ISO committee on the identification code. Mr Bryant told how Sectional Committee B54 worked with the international technical committee, ISO/TC 4, to develop an international recommendation which is closely in accord with the proposed new American Standard identification code on ball and roller bearings. Sectional Committee B54 has withheld final action on the proposed American Standard code until ISO/TC 4 has given final approval to the international draft. "There is wisdom in this," Mr Bryant said, "because it allows some degree of flexibility for minor changes that otherwise might block its approval."

The United States is the only country in the world today that has a broad coverage in national standards for copper and copper alloys, and many of the U. S. standards are used for international business dealings, declared A. E. Beck, chief metallurgist, U. S. Metal Refining Company, Carteret, N. J. However, the copper and copper alloy industry in the U. S. is interested in international standardization because the industry must take an increasingly active part in international trade in order to grow with the national economy, he said.

If the American electrical industry wants to sell equipment to rapidly developing countries, such as those in South America, it must do its homework in the International Electrotechnical Commission now, said R. C. Sogge, manager, Engineering Standards, General Electric Company, New York. Mr Sogge is president of the U. S. National Committee of the IEC.

"We are the largest industrial nation in the world," Mr Sogge said. "We should be taking more leadership. There should be more stability in our participation. Continuity of representation is extremely important."

Mr Sogge said that his experience since 1950 had convinced him that a more realistic participation in the IEC is desirable to make it easier for U. S. electrical products to be specified and sold in foreign markets.

Also, he pointed out, if U. S. electrical manufacturers are to be more competitive when foreign products enter the domestic market, it will help them to know what the IEC recommendations call for. Although the records seem to show that we export almost nine times as much as we import, Mr Sogge feels that the proportion of imports will increase in the future.

PHILIP J. CALLAN, Eastman Kodak, checks slides illustrating his description of the company's recent standards survey.

SESSION 4

Here's How Standards Make Money for My Company

Sponsored jointly by the Company Member Conference and the National Association of Purchasing Agents

PURCHASING MANAGERS draw heavily on standardization as a means of contributing to the corporation's profit picture, said Thomas F. Griffin, general manager of purchases, Worthington Corporation, Harrison, N. J. "Standardization has enabled us to obtain competitive bids, eliminate expensive specials somewhat, obtain material in standard, easy-to-store packages, help reduce loss through obsolescence, and reduce materially the lead time required to obtain materials. All of these factors add up to lower acquisition costs, lower inventory, and result in high rate of return on the invested dollar."

Simplification to weed out stock items that represent duplication, noninterchangeability, and an unnecessary variation in size is done on a continuing, almost daily, basis, declared Alfred Gastler, manager, Stock Control Bureau, Purchasing Department, Consolidated Edison Company of New York. The company does not attempt to evaluate these continuing simplification operations, he said. However, from time to time, when a major simplification operation is done for a particular commodity group, results are evaluated. Recently, he said, simplification of carbon brushes for electric motors reduced the number of items in stock from 576 to 375, resulting in a dollar inventory reduction of $23,000, an annual saving of $3,400.

The Norton ball bearing standard is an outstanding example of the company's standards that have resulted in economy and simplified operations, explained Forest H. Bump, standards engineer, Grinding Machine Division, Norton Company, Worcester, Mass. The goal in developing the standard was to reduce the number of bearings, to check the precision requirements of each application, and to control the selection of bearings. A part number has been assigned to each bearing used on the regular line of machines, with a number indicating the various vendors who manufacture the bearing. This sheet has proved invaluable to the purchasing agent. Another standard sheet, showing the part numbers but including size and other pertinent data, helps the engineer. The standard part numbers have helped eliminate duplicate bearings under different names, duplicate purchasing records and purchasing orders, and have reduced the storage space needed.

S. H. Watson, Radio Corporation of America, selected the RCA 501 electronic data-processing equipment as an example of the application of standards benefiting RCA. Mr Watson is RCA's manager, Corporate Standardizing Division, Engineering Services. Use of existing standards for data-processing equipment, Mr Watson said, has reduced tooling and make-ready time and has made it possible to produce complex equipment in a relatively short time and at lower cost both to RCA and to the customer. These standards have given the company the advantages of volume production on computers that are produced in relatively small quantities, he said.

Two standards in the field of engineering standardization were mentioned as having been of special benefit to General Motors. They were described in a paper by Roy Trowbridge, director of GM's engineering standards. Because of an illness which kept Mr Trowbridge from attending the meeting, his paper was read by John Q. Holmes, director, Production Engineering Section, Process Development Staff, General Motors Corporation, Detroit. The standards described by Mr Trowbridge are the GM Engineering Records Procedures and Number System and the GM Drafting Standards. The former was developed through interdivisional committee activities and is followed, with only minor deviations, by the majority of GM divisions. This helps to encourage the divisions of the company to use parts originated by other divisions. As a result, development costs are reduced. GM divisions compete with one another in their sales efforts, as well as competing with other companies. Therefore, these standards are not considered mandatory. However, the engineering procedures and drawing practices are of sufficient economic attraction to be followed by virtually every GM division, explained Mr Trowbridge.

The entire cost of standardizing plain parallel machine keys was far more than saved in the first year the standards were in operation, said W. B. Fleming, manager, Standards Division, Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. The standards selected one analysis of steel in place of two and set standard lengths with square ends instead of round wherever possible. Also part numbers were assigned. Now work is under way to develop American Standards for plain and tapered keys, to replace the obsolete American Standard for keys other than Woodruff. Such standards will eliminate the need for companies to make costly studies on the subject.

A three-letter abbreviation used in a drafting standard solved a difficult communications problem, R. J. Abele, chief standards engineer, Burroughs Corporation, Detroit, declared. This concerned the shape of the ends of slots in many of the parts for the company's accounting machines and computers. There was constant trouble between the design engineer and tool engineer, Mr Abele declared, until a standard was set up. The design engineer had to designate the shape of the slot end to complete his drawing even when the shape had no significance. Problems of production depending on quantities and methods frequently made it necessary for the tool engineer to ask for a change in the specified shape. By making it possible to use the letters "MIN" to indicate that the shape had no significance, the difficulty was solved. Mr Abele estimates that this standard has saved $10,000 to $15,000 per year, in addition to eliminating the constant hassle over slot ends.

Freeman P Hudson, Jr, division purchasing agent, Plastics and Resins Division, American Cyanamid Company, New York, showed how an understanding of the way in which chemicals are to be used may make it possible to eliminate costly special requirements. The savings to a company can be tremendous, he said, when it is possible to use a technical instead of a chemically pure grade. Every dollar saved through the use of a standard rather than a special is equivalent to seven dollars in increased sales, he said.

Use of a simplified structure for the lens of the 8mm movie camera has reduced the cost of the camera from $75.00 in 1947 to $32.00 in 1958, explained Peter P. Heaney, director of purchases, DeJur-Amsco Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y. The reduced selling price of the movie camera has resulted in improvement in sales from 443,000 in 1954 to 950,000 in 1957, he said.

Convinced that its materials standardization was returning savings many times in excess of the expense, but lacking data to measure the results, Eastman Kodak instituted a study of its purchase orders to determine the efficiency of its standards program. Philip J. Callan, Jr, director, Material Standards Department, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., described how the study was carried out. The analysis provided information to guide the materials committee in directing the over-all standardization effort, he declared.

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES gave thumbnail sketches of company savings due to standards. Taking part in the program were (left to right) W. B. Fleming, Jeffrey Manufacturing; R. J. Abele, Burroughs Corporation; Freeman B. Hudson, Jr, American Cyanamid; and Philip J. Callan, Eastman Kodak, Rochester.

FOREST H. BUMP, Norton Company; S. H. Watson, RCA; and J. Q. Holmes, General Motors, Detroit. Mr Holmes presented the paper on GM standards prepared by Roy Trowbridge.

WILLIAM H. OLD, director of purchasing, The Babcock and Wilcox Company, session chairman (left), with Thomas Griffin; Alfred Gastler; and Peter P. Heaney.

THE STANDARDS MEDAL

Awarded annually to an individual who has shown leadership in the development and application of voluntary standards.

Awarded in 1958 to William P. Kliment

Citation: Almost his entire career has been one of indefatigable efforts and outstanding achievements in the practical development and application of voluntary standards. As the engineer of standards for Crane Company, he has been largely responsible for the establishment of an exemplary standardization program at the company level. Active at various times on thirty-one different committees of the Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, he has made substantial contributions to an excellent industry-wide standards program. Cooperating with other industries, he has been a devoted member of numerous standards committees of the American Society for Testing Materials, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Petroleum Institute, and a number of other associations. On the national level, he has contributed his sound engineering knowledge and wide-ranging standards experience to the work conducted by five committees of the National Bureau of Standards and forty-three committees and subcommittees organized under the procedures of the American Standards Association. An early member of the Company Member Conference of the American Standards Association, he supplied active leadership and served as chairman in 1951. As a member of the Standards Council, the Board of Review, and the Mechanical Standards Board, he has shown wise judgment and great diplomatic skill in the decisions made by these judicial bodies of the American Standards Association.

Previous recipients: Paul G. Agnew, 1951; Frank O. Hoagland, 1952; Perry L. Houser, 1953; John Gaillard, 1954; James G. Morrow, M.B.E., 1955; Charles Rufus Harte, 1956; John R. Townsend, 1957.

William P. Kliment, engineer of standards, Crane Company; past chairman, Company Member Conference; chairman, Sectional Committee B16, Pipe Flanges and Fittings; liaison representative of B16 on British pipe and fittings committee; member, ASA Mechanical Standards Board; member, ASA Standards Council.

NEW ASA

John R. Townsend and Frank H. Roby took office as president and vice-president of the American Standards Association on January 1, 1959. Their election was announced at the annual meeting of the Association during the National Conference on Standards. Mr Townsend replaces H. Thomas Hallowell, Jr, president of Standard Pressed Steel Company, Jenkintown, Pa., who has terminated three years as ASA's president.

Mr Townsend is special assistant, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering). He is a past president of the American Society for Testing Materials and an outstanding authority on standards. Active in work of the American Standards Association since 1933, he received the Standards Medal from ASA in 1957 for his contributions to standardization. Mr Townsend began his service for ASA as representative of the ASTM on the committee on screw threads and screw thread gaging, B1, and followed with service on five other sectional committees. In 1945 he became ASTM's representative on the Standards Council and was elected its chairman in 1954. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of ASA since 1952, and vice-president since January, 1958. Mr Townsend is a member of ASA's Advisory Committee to the National Bureau of Standards.

Mr Townsend was appointed to his present federal government position in 1957, having served as director of materials application engineering for Sandia Corporation, Albuquerque, N. M., since 1952. At that time, after 38 years of service with the Bell System, he was given leave of absence to go to Sandia. Mr Townsend is no stranger

John R. Townsend

OFFICERS

to government work. In addition to service as consultant to a number of government agencies during and immediately after World War II, he served recently as consultant to the Office of Defense Mobilization, for which he made a study and presented recommendations on how to handle the nickel shortage.

Mr Roby, ASA's new vice-president, is executive vice-president of the Federal Pacific Electric Company. The company is a leading manufacturer of electrical distribution and control equipment, with plants throughout the United States, as well as in Canada, England, and Germany. Before joining Federal Pacific last year, Mr Roby had been with the Square D Company for 25 years. He joined Square D as a sales engineer immediately after graduating with honors from Purdue University. When he left the company he was a member of the Board of the Square D Canadian and Mexican companies, and managing director of the British company. He holds a number of patents in the field of resistance welder control, having developed Square D's business in that field.

Mr Roby is a vice-president and member of the Board of Governors of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. He is also a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Welding Society, and the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers.

Officers of ASA's Standards Council were re-elected for 1959. They are T. E. Veltfort, manager, Copper and Brass Research Association, New York, chairman; and Harold Massey, managing director, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc, vice-chairman.

Frank H. Roby

THE HOWARD COONLEY MEDAL

Awarded each year to an executive who has rendered great service in advancing the national economy through voluntary standards.

Awarded in 1958 to John R. Suman

Citation: His influence, courage, foresight, and outstanding leadership have been a major force in the development of voluntary standards in the United States. Active since 1925 in the American Petroleum Institute, he has been a devoted pioneer and worker in the development of standards for oil field equipment and practices—standards that have made the American petroleum industry one of the most progressive and efficient industries in the world. As an executive, successively, of the Rio Bravo Oil Company, the Humble Oil and Refining Company, and The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), and through his association with many of the leading engineering societies, he has been responsible for the advancement and acceptance of voluntary standards not only within the petroleum industry, but also in many other industries and professions. In his capacity as a director and honorary director of the American Petroleum Institute, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Standards Association, he has been a skillful statesman in encouraging and coordinating voluntary standards activities at the national and international levels. As an author of many brilliant papers and articles on standardization problems, activities, and results in the oil industry, he has established an invaluable permanent record in the annals of the voluntary standards movement.

Previous recipients: Howard Coonley, 1950; Herbert Hoover, 1951; William L. Batt, 1952; Ralph E. Flanders, 1953; Thomas D. Jolly, 1954; Harold S. Osborne, 1955; Frederick S. Blackall, Jr, 1956; Roger E. Gay, 1957.

John R. Suman, director and member of the executive committee, The Standard Oil Company (N. J.); honorary director, American Petroleum Institute; consultant.

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ANNUAL

TWO DISTINGUISHED GUESTS from overseas, both of whom participated in the Conference, received recognition during the Awards Luncheon for their contributions to standardization. H.A.R. Binney, C.B., director, British Standards Institution, and Henry St. Leger, general secretary, International Organization for Standardization, were honored by the Standards Engineers Society and the ASA.

Mr Binney received the highest award of the Standards Engineers Society, Honorary Life Fellowship, "in recognition of his leadership and contributions to standards engineering not only in the United Kingdom but also throughout the world."

A Scroll of Honor was presented to Mr St. Leger by the American Standards Association for his outstanding services in the cause of voluntary international standardization.

AWARDS LUNCHEON

MORE THAN ONE BILLION people in Africa and Asia, in the 23 new nations born since World War II and in 20 other less developed nations, must have standards and specifications in order to produce efficiently and trade competitively, said the Honorable Henry Kearns, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs. Mr Kearns was guest speaker at the Awards Luncheon. Eager to raise their living standards through industrialization, people in less developed countries must buy, or borrow, the equipment, supplies, and technical know-how necessary for setting up shop successfully, he pointed out. For these nations striving for growth the adoption of ready-made international standards is the preferable solution of the standards problem, he declared.

"It is important for our domestic industry to participate in international standards work," Mr Kearns pointed out. "Whenever such standards are formed without our participation, and many still are, the United States loses potential customers. Moreover, United States industry loses potential business when newly industrializing nations adopt standards from third countries, or develop their own standards."

Speaking of the need for greater support from American industry if the American Standards Association is going to be adequately represented at the International standards table, he said: "It is regrettable that you have not fully received from private industry the completely adequate financial support which would enable you to be represented at international conferences with permanent representative specialists. We should recognize that our principal international competitor, the Russian government, does supply a regular staff of many-tongued experts."

LEFT (clockwise) — (1) Hon. Henry Kearns, (2) ASA President Hallowell presents scroll to Henry St. Leger as Mr Kearns applauds, (3) Howard Coonley congratulates Coonley Medal winner John R. Suman, (4) Section of head table at Awards Luncheon (left to right) R. C. Sogge; Howard Gambrill, Jr, vice-president, The Gillette Co, chairman Award Committee for the Howard Coonley Medal; R. M. Gates, chairman of Board, Air Preheater Corp, chairman, ASA Board on Awards; H. A. R. Binney; John R. Suman; ASA President Hallowell; Hon. Henry Kearns; W. P. Kliment. (5) H. A. R. Binney accepts SES Fellowship pin from H. G. Arlt, as President Hallowell (center) and Mr Suman (left) look on. (6) Former CMC chairmen W. C. Cadwell, W.B. Fleming, S. H. Watson with chairman-elect J.M.Goldsmith.

JOHN F. FLOBERG (speaking), indicated AEC's active support of ASA's nuclear standards program. Seated — Alfred Iddles, president, Atomic Industrial Forum and director, The Babcock and Wilcox Company, chairman of Session 5; Morehead Patterson; and Vice Admiral W. A. Kitts, 3rd, USN (Ret).

SESSION 5

Industry's Responsibility in Developing Its Own Nuclear Code and in Providing World Leadership in the Nuclear Standards Field

Sponsored by the Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc

"WE BELIEVE that the time has arrived for a conscientious, well-organized effort toward the evolution of standards in the nuclear field, and we, therefore, welcome the active participation of the American Standards Association and offer our fullest cooperation in the program of its work." This was the statement made by John F. Floberg, commissioner, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. Mr Floberg emphasized the importance of industry's responsibility to develop standards that will help assure reliability of equipment and materials in the nuclear field. To assure safety of atomic energy facilities, pumps must perform reliably when needed; materials must stand up under stresses, temperatures, and radiations to which they are subjected; control mechanisms must work when called upon and at speeds required, he pointed out.

Urging sectional committees in the nuclear field to make an unusual effort to get standards on the books, Morehead Patterson, chairman of ASA's Nuclear Standards Board, pointed out that they cannot expect too many proposed standards to come to them. Mr Patterson is chairman of the board of the American Machine and Foundry Company. An energetic and aggressive program, using task forces and subcommittees to write standards, will produce valuable nuclear standards which will mean much to industry, he said.

Successful international nuclear standardization depends upon acceptance of the International Organization for Standardization as the standards clearinghouse of the International Atomic Energy Agency, said Vice Admiral Willard A. Kitts, 3rd, USN (Ret). Admiral Kitts is manager of the Atomic Products Study, Atomic Products Division, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., and a member of ASA's Board of Directors. He described the international work now going on to develop nuclear standards. The American Standards Association holds the secretariat for the ISO project.

SESSION 6

How Standards Aid Machine Tool Progress

Sponsored jointly by the Company Member Conference and the National Machine Tool Builders' Association

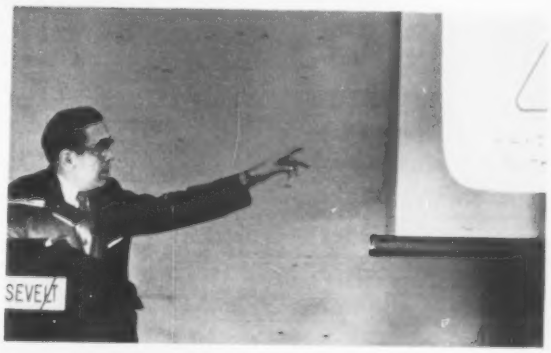
WITHIN THE NEXT TEN YEARS, U. S. industry will stand on the threshold of "basic standards" accuracy to a tenth of a millionth (0.0000001) of an inch, predicted Louis Polk, vice-president and group executive, Bendix Aviation Corporation, Detroit, and president of the Sheffield Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. This accuracy can be expected on some external standards in the one to four-inch size range of conventional gage blocks, he said. He spoke on the history and future of precision measurement.

A committee representing machine tool builders was created this year to develop standard symbols for machine tool controls, declared Charles T. Blake, director of engineering, The Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The symbols have particular value where machine tools are destined for export to non-English-speaking countries. However, the system will also be helpful for domestic machines. The work is under way through the International Organization for Standardization's TC 39 on Machine Tools. American interest in this subject received a substantial boost early this year, Mr Blake said, when the National Machine Tool Builders' Association canvassed its members and found that the association as a whole was interested.

Since May, hundreds of suggestions have been presented to Mr Blake, who has been appointed to head up the NMTBA committee. Many of the symbols proposed by ISO/TC 39 have been found acceptable but others have had to be rejected because of an entirely different interpretation of the symbol in the U.S. A dozen or so symbols have been proposed to ISO as counterproposals. They include symbols for "start" and "stop," "speed," "power on," and "power off," as well as a number of pictographs indicating physical things such as work tables, drilling spindles, or turning spindles, Mr Blake explained.

Throw-away carbide inserts and their holders is the subject of a proposed American Standard prepared by the Cemented Carbide Producers Association. The standard covers sizes, styles, and designations of this metal cutting tool. The proposed new standard was described in detail by R. J. Stuart, chief engineer, Vascoloy-Ramet Corporation, Waukegan, Ill. He touched on the advantages of the throw-away type over the type of inserts that must be re-ground after use. These advantages, Mr Stuart explained, include increased cutting speeds and savings brought about by elimination of re-grinding.

ABOVE—A. W. Meyer, director of Patent and Engineering Investigation, Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co, moderator, seated; Charles Blake, Warner & Swasey Company, speaking on ISO symbols for machine tool controls. Left—Louis Polk, president, The Sheffield Corporation, speaking on "The Seventh Decimal Place." Below — R. J. Stuart, Vascoloy-Ramet Corporation, points to slides illustrating disposable inserts.



THE Company Member Conference elected new officers. Left—Retiring chairman J. R. Welshman, chief engineer, Research & Development Division, Grinnell Company, received a certificate from ASA in appreciation of his service. Below — Mr Welshman congratulates J. M. Goldsmith, Armco Steel Corporation, Kansas City, Mo, on his election as chairman of the CMC.

Dr Pauline Beery Mack

Leonard Kalish

DR GEORGE S. WHAM, JR, technical director, Good Housekeeping Institute, (standing, right) was chairman of Session 7.

Arthur R. Wachter

William Burston

Dr Lucille Williamson and Percy R. Meeker

SESSION 7 *Producer-Consumer Benefits of Standardization*

"WE HAVE GONE FOR MANY MONTHS without a single return, claim, or complaint on goods processed under American Standard L22," said Percy R. Meeker, vice-president, Reeves Brothers, Inc. "It took 30 years of experience in textiles to convince me that we couldn't build solidly without a specific goal in mind, and without minimum performance standards to build customer confidence in our product," he said.

"Not one single yard of fabric that we have tested according to American Standard L22 has caused even a minor complaint. Instead, the fabrics reflect favorably on our high-quality operations," said Leonard Kalish, Triplex National Corporation, New York.

"American Standard L22 works," declared William Burston, manager, Merchandising Division, National Retail Merchants Association. "It works so well that in the seven years I've been with the National Retail Merchants Association we've had not a single instance of a dispute between retailer and manufacturer on the subject of rayon and acetate fabrics."

Before existence of American Standard L22, a single department store in Pittsburgh received 3,671 complaints against rayon and acetate fabrics in a 12-year period, said Arthur R. Wachter, manager, Converting Relations Department, American Viscose Corporation, New York. L22 covers 17 percent of the textiles produced in this country, said Mr Wachter. The value of these goods on the retail counter amounts to about $9 billion.

Dr Lucille Williamson, professor, Department of Economics of the Household, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and representative of the American Home Economics Association on ASA's Standards Council, spoke for the ultimate consumer. "These consumers are discriminating customers," she said. "They are willing to pay for quality and will buy from the people who describe their products in specific terms."

Benjamin Oshins, president of Ballet Fabrics, Inc, whose paper was read by Mr Wachter, said: "L22 helps competitively, too. When I sell my products as having met the high performance requirements of the American Standard, I know that my competitor can't cut his price under mine and still deliver L22 quality merchandise."

The consumer may first pay attention to color and style when purchasing a textile article, but performance comes very clearly to the forefront when that article fails to give the service expected of it, explained Pauline Beery Mack, dean of the College of Household Arts and Sciences, Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas.

SESSION 8

Safety Labeling Standards on Containers for Hazardous Substances Pertaining to Chemicals and Petroleum

FIVE HUNDRED YEARS after a Court Apothecary of Scotland ruled (in 1450 A. D.) "that all persons are forbidden under the pain of treason to bring home poisons for any use by which Christian man or woman can take harm," the responsibility has passed from the purchaser to the manufacturer or seller, said John B. Tuttle of the Esso Standard Oil Company, New York. "Today we assume a manufacturer is entirely familiar with each of his products," he commented. "He knows how it should be used to attain the function he says it will perform. He must indicate how this can be done safely. His responsibility extends to what he implies as well as to what he says on the product label." Mr Tuttle traced the history of cautionary labeling legislation in this country and listed the essentials that should be contained in a warning or cautionary label.

Most of the chemicals which each year pass out of the research laboratories into manufacturing operations and to the market are entirely new; they have no counterpart in nature, explained Dr John H. Foulger. Dr Foulger is director of medical research, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc, Wilmington, Delaware. Since he was unable to be present, his paper was presented by N. M. Walker, assistant secretary, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, chairman of the session. Should these chemicals come into contact with or enter the tissues of living organisms, the organism would not know how to handle them, or may not be able to combat the intensity of their reaction, he said. Therefore, adequate investigation is necessary in order to draft a good precautionary label for any chemical or any mixture of chemicals, he warned.

Manufacturers are concerned with potential hazards of their products and wish to protect consumers and users, declared Frank R. Stamer, vice-president, Sapolin Paints, Inc, Brooklyn, N. Y., and president of the New York Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association. However, he said, the manufacturer of a product which has multi-state or national distribution is faced with the possibility of changing labels or printing special labels at the whim of an administrator. "It is essential for the protection of consumers and users as well as for the efficient management of business that the precautionary labeling be uniform," Mr Stamer said.

Different interpretations of what constitutes a satisfactory label were described by William J. Quinn in his discussion on the legal responsibilities in labeling of hazardous substances. Mr Quinn is counsel for the Chemical Division, Merck & Company, Inc, Rahway, N. J. He used the case of the Tampa Drug Company v. Mary Wallace Wait as his example. This was a case in which the use of technical grade carbon tetrachloride had resulted in death from poisoning. The courts decided that the labeling had been inadequate and rendered a verdict of $160,000 against the company. Had a label recommended by the Manufacturing Chemists Association been used, there would have been no question about its adequacy, Mr Quinn pointed out.

LEFT – William J. Quinn describing legal problems of labeling hazardous substances; CENTER – John B. Tuttle tells about the evolution of labeling. Seated at right is N. M. Walker, assistant secretary, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, chairman of Session 8. BELOW – Frank R. Stamer (right) discusses the problem between sessions.

LEON PODOLSKY, technical assistant to the president, Sprague Electric Company, and technical advisor to IEC Technical Committee 40, Components for Electronic Equipment, and its five subcommittees (center), was chairman of Session 9. Talking with him here are Captain Henry E. Bernstein (left) and J. J. Dunn.

SESSION 9

Producer-Consumer Benefits from Electronic Standardization

Sponsored by the Electronic Industries Association

AMONG veterans of standardization present at Session 9 were (left to right) H. R. Terhune, Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, Nutley, N. J.; Willis S. MacLeod, director, Standardization Division, General Services Administration, and Colonel James F. Garber, director of the Armed Services Electro-Standards Agency.

"STANDARDIZATION is a little like virtue. You can't simply approve of it and practice it only on Sundays," commented Vincent dePaul Goubeau, vice-president, materials, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J. "Inevitably a little sinning begins to creep in and pretty soon the backsliding becomes general and substantial. You have to keep working at it." Mr Goubeau urged a continuing re-evaluation of standards lest they become obsolescent.

Julian K. Sprague, president, Sprague Electric Company, North Adams, Mass., represented the manufacturer's position. His paper was read by Leon Podolsky, chairman of the session. "Whether the producer of electronic equipment has as his customer the home, industry, or the Armed Forces, great benefits have accrued and will accrue to that customer in a better, lower-cost, and more easily serviceable product through component standardization," Mr Sprague said. He added: "The introduction of automatic component assembly methods which the etched wire board made possible—the so-called 'automation' of electronic manufacture—has produced in the past few years some of the severest headaches and needs for standardization that have yet appeared in our industry."

DR JOSEPH HARRINGTON, JR (left), head of the Mechanical Engineering Section, Arthur D. Little, Inc, Cambridge, Mass., explains a point to Leon Podolsky and Paul Riley, senior design engineer, RCA.

VINCENT DE P. GOUBEAU urged that standards be kept up to date.

Standard RS-188 of the Electronic Industries Association, defining a standard module for a rectangular grid system used in the physical layout of the electronic components in radio or television sets, has made possible sizeable savings in design and production of electronic equipment, declared Dr Joseph Harrington, Jr, head, Mechanical Engineering Section, Arthur D. Little, Inc, Cambridge, Mass. This standard has also been adopted by the International Electrotechnical Commission in IEC Publication 97, he pointed out.

Fred C. Collings, Jr, manager of design integration, Radio Corporation of America, was chairman of the Automation Equipment and Computer Panel of the Electronic Industrial Association which developed the EIA Standard RS-188. Mr Collings' paper was read by Paul Riley, senior design engineer, Radio Corporation of America, New York. He pointed out that the standards of design are leading to standard circuit modules consisting of boards with standard hole configurations for mounting components, and boards with standard outline dimensions. These in turn are leading to standardized circuits to fit these packages. The standard circuits and packages will make it more feasible to use computers for design and thus free the engineer to work on problems of a higher order, he said.

Industry-military cooperation in the development of standards has never been greater than it is today, declared Captain Henry E. Bernstein, USN (Ret), military engineering coordinator, Electronic Industries Association, Washington, D. C. The efforts being made by the EIA and other associations to assist the military in speeding up their standardization program is of increasing benefit to the taxpayer, he said.

The Department of Defense has recently submitted to 51 organizations in industry engaged in standardization activities a proposal by which industry standards suitable for the requirements of the military would be directly adopted for its use and made part of the continuing engineering guidance utilized by the military, John J. Dunn pointed out. Mr Dunn is chief of the Standardization Division, Armed Forces Supply Support Center, Washington, D. C. "It is our hope that a common ground for such procedure can be worked out so that your government can take advantage of savings by extending the use of standards developed by industry directly into government engineering activities," he said.

J. L. Tupper

Donald C. Holmes

Paul Arnold

Allen Stimson

Richard N. Linkhart

SESSION 10 *What Photographic Standards Mean to the Consumer*

Sponsored by the Photographic Society of America

OPENING REMARKS by Allen Stimson, publications vice-president of the Photographic Society of America, and by Paul Arnold, chairman of the session, gave a picture of the great amount of standardization work that has been done with the cooperation of manufacturers of photographic equipment and film, and the photographic processors. Mr Stimson is in the apparatus and optical engineering department of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y. Mr Arnold is assistant to the technical director, Ansco Division, General Aniline & Film Corporation, Binghamton, N. Y., and chairman of the ASA Photographic Standards Board.

Standards of purity with accompanying chemical tests and analyses for "photographic grade" chemicals make it possible to detect the presence of impurities known to be photographically harmful, explained Richard N. Linkhart, chief supervisor of the Plant Technical Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc, Parlin, N. J. Amateur photographers were given special consideration in the evolution of the American Standard Definition of a Fine Grain Developer, PH4. 14-1956, which now makes it possible to screen commercial developer formulations to determine whether they are in fact fine grain developers. Eight processing standards are also included in the program of Technical Committtee 42 of the International Organization for Standardization. Mr Linkhart pointed out that work on these chemical specifications has brought to light new analytical methods and testing techniques, and that the increasing use of color in all branches of photography will necessitate special attention to the processing of color materials.

Libraries must be assured that microfilms will not deteriorate with time due to poor materials or processing, declared Donald C. Holmes, chief of the Photoduplication Service of the Library of Congress. He pointed to a number of cases in which unique microfilms, which could not be replaced, had been found to be unreadable after a number of years. The Library of Congress has now set up a system of testing the quality of microfilm as it is acquired, but such a system is too expensive for smaller libraries, he pointed out. He recommended that the American Library Association sponsor a national testing laboratory which could make appropriate and unbiased tests on a cost basis for microfilm and other photographically reproduced materials.

A number of American Standards have been completed by ASA Sectional Committee PH5 on documentary reproduction, and others are under way. Work is also being done on international standards, he said.

The American Standard Method for Determining Photographic Speed and Exposure Index has grown to a position of eminence in this field because it is based on sound scientific principles and reflects the point of view of practical photographers, pointed out John L. Tupper, assistant head, Physics Division, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y. However, the ASA committtees responsible for it are alert to the necessity of changes as new technological developments and new techniques become widely accepted. Recent changes in the photographic field indicate the need for revising the formula by which the American Standard Exposure Index is derived to reduce or eliminate the safety factor that is now provided, he said.

news briefs.....

● Anglo-American meetings were held in New York in December to further the development of common standards for anesthesia and resuscitating equipment so as to make components of this equipment interchangeable in the two countries. Interchangeability of such components, irrespective of where manufactured, is considered vital in case of disasters, wars, and other emergencies which would require sending medical supplies and equipment from one nation to another. Other nations have indicated that if the British and Americans can reach agreement, they will adopt the same standards.

The six-man British delegation, representing the British Standards Institution, was headed by Dr R. W. Cope, Consultant Anesthetist, University College Hospital, London, England.

Leading the 30-man American delegation was Dr Hamilton S. Davis, Department of Anesthesiology, Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr Davis is chairman of the American Standards Association's Sectional Committee Z79, which during the past three years has been working on standards for anesthesia equipment in this country under the sponsorship of the American Society of Anesthesiologists.

Manufacturers of anesthesia equipment were represented on both delegations. Representatives of the U. S. Army, Navy, and Air Force, American Hospital Association, American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, and the Veterans Administration also participated in the meeting.

The manufacturers agreed to design prototype fittings, adapters, and connectors suitable for international standardization and to subject these parts within the next few months to rigorous field trials in the United States and Great Britain. This decision was reached at meetings of the Z79 Subcommittee on Connectors, with Dr Louis Orkin, Director of Anesthesiology at Bronx Municipal Hospital, presiding.

The British, who have already tentative standards on these components, agreed to postpone formal promulgation of the standards until May, 1959, to await the outcome of these tests in the hope that then agreement can be reached on common sizes and other standards.

Said Dr Davis, the American chairman: "Although our failure to decide finally on a single connection type is disappointing, we have made good progress toward this. Anesthesiologists throughout the world are convinced of the absolute necessity for interchangeability of connections between component parts of anesthetic equipment. The importance of this in the event of major disasters cannot be over-emphasized. The fact that our British colleagues have sacrificed time and money to attend these meetings underscores this."

American manufacturers have been reluctant to commit themselves to standards before having tested prototypes because of possible production difficulties.

The meeting did, however, ratify agreements made in England in July, 1958, on details of the proposed American Standard for endotracheal tubes and cuffs. This standard is essentially identical with the British proposal. Endotracheal tubes are inserted into the windpipes of patients to facilitate breathing or administer anesthetics.

The World Federation of Societies of Anesthesiologists was represented by its secretary, Dr G. S. W. Organe, of Westminster Hospital, London, who told the meeting that any common standards agreed upon between the Americans and British are likely to be adopted by many other nations. Thus, truly international standards for anesthetic equipment could eventually be achieved.

● If the USA is to compete in the world market for electronic components and equipment, we must decide now to participate actively in the work of the International Electrotechnical Commission. This statement was made by J. T. Brothers, U. S. chief delegate at the meeting of Subcommittee 2 of IEC Technical Committee 12, at Copenhagen in July, 1958. Mr Brothers is with the Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

The U. S. had not previously participated in discussions on radio, phonograph, and amplifier standards being developed by Technical Committee 12; therefore, U. S. representatives at the meeting restricted their comments to information regarding U. S. practices, experience, and philosophy, Mr Brothers pointed out. Their comments created a great deal of discussion and brought many requests for more information.

"There are many areas where the IEC requirements are completely different from U. S. requirements," Mr Brothers reports. "This might be emphasized by saying that they are alarmingly different!"

The radio and television receiver standards being developed by IEC will apply not only to devices operated from line voltage, but also to any device in which peak voltages of 34 volts or greater are present or generated. This includes battery-operated devices of all sorts, auto radios, portable radios, garage door openers, electric fences, radiation meters, test equipment, intercoms, paging systems, and also amateur receivers and transmitters.

"It is very obvious that if we are to consider seriously the sale of U. S. equipment, both appliances and components, in countries other than our own, we should embrace a very active program of participation in the work of the IEC," Mr Brothers declares. "This work guides most of the exporting European nations. Although there are only a few European countries where compliance with the IEC Recommendations is required by law, many of the other countries use them as a

guide, in whole or in part, and the influence of these standards on design is very great."

The delegates expressed a great deal of interest in the high-speed moving pictures taken by Philco Corporation during implosion investigations to show the break-up pattern of the tube and the glass. It was requested that these high-speed pictures be shown at the next meeting of the committee. Also the delegates asked for U. S. recommendations for shock hazard tests, including high-voltage breakdown or insulation resistance tests for components or assemblies that operate at voltages in excess of 7500 volts.

In this type of test, the maximum permissible leakage current from accessible parts is now specified as 0.5 milliamperes (ma), compared with the U. S. limit of ten times that, or 5.0 ma. They are considering revising this to 0.25 ma.

"The present limit of 0.5 ma would automatically bar the great majority of U. S. receiver designs and the 0.25 ma limit would probably exclude all U. S. receivers with provisions for external antennas and accessible telescoping antennas," Mr Brothers declared. "It would be very difficult to comply with both Underwriters' Laboratories requirements and IEC requirements because the present UL requirements make mandatory built-in leakage paths which would permit currents in excess of 0.25 ma."

Mr Brothers believes that if the U. S. decides now to work actively with IEC many differences can be resolved through carefully thought-out, factual, engineering exposition of the various viewpoints. "Where differences cannot be resolved," he explained, "the presence of these differences and the reasons for them will automatically be highlighted for the benefit of the U. S. producer."

• To help customers and distributors in Spanish-speaking countries, the International General Electric Company has prepared a Spanish translation defining the abbreviations and symbols used in power distribution diagrams. The list of device numbers and functions included in the document is a translation of material included in American Standard C37.2-1956, Automatic Station Control, Supervisory, and Associated Telemetering Equipments. The translations were prepared by the Producer Goods Translations section of the Consumer Goods Export Department, as part of GE's Operation Upturn program. In addition to the section on device numbers and functions, the document includes definitions of the most commonly used terms, explanations of the letters used on the diagrams, as well as a section giving the graphical symbols used in the diagrams and their identification in Spanish.

• The World Meteorological Organization has decided to use the International Organization for Standardization's Recommendation R9 in any transliteration of Cyrillic characters used in meteorological documents and publications circulated internationally. This was decided by the Executive Committee of the World Meteorological Organization in a resolution that reads as follows:

The Executive Committee

Taking Cognizance of recommendation 9 (CBP-II);

Considering,

1) the confusion brought about by the use of different systems of transliteration;

2) that it would be highly advantageous if only one system of transliteration were to be used for all documents and publications of scientific and technical interest, despite the difficulties which the use of such a system might lead to in certain countries;

3) that the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has adopted a system of Cyrillic transliteration which has been published in the Meteorological Librarian's Guide of the World Meteorological Organization, and is going ahead to prepare systems for other alphabets;

Decides that the ISO system of Cyrillic transliteration should be used in all meteorological documents and publications internationally circulated;

Instructs the General Secretary to make this resolution known to the Members and to the International Organization for Standardization.

ASA Sectional Committee Z39 is the American group working on international problems of documentation. C. Sumner Spalding, Library of Congress, is chairman of the Z39 Transliteration Subcommittee.

• Greater interchangeability of tool parts for portable power tools is the purpose of the new American Standard B5.38-1958, Driving and Spindle Ends for Portable Air and Electric Tools.

The standard applies to portable power tools for drilling, grinding, polishing, sawing, and driving threaded fasteners (nut runners). Percussion tools are not covered.

Portable power tools are used widely in construction, shipbuilding, and other industries where the work cannot be taken into the machine tool shop. The tools are also frequently used on mass production assembly lines.

The new standard includes dimensions and tolerances for both driving and driven elements where such coordination is important and not established by reference to other pertinent American Standards.

Tool parts covered include spindles for geared chucks, threaded fastener drives, including hexagonal and square drives, abrasion tool spindles, and circular saw arbors.

Joint sponsors of American Standard B5.23-1958 are the Metal Cutting Tool Institute, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, the American Society of Tool Engineers, and The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The committee working on the development of the standard kept close liaison with other organizations concerned with the subject matter, including the Electric Tool Institute, the Compressed Air and Gas Institute, the Service Tools Institute, the Grinding Wheel Insititute, and the U. S. Bureau of Ships.

Copies of American Standard B5.38-1958, Driving and Spindle Ends for Portable Air and Electric Tools, are available at $1.50 each.

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Sponsors: National Association of Building Owners and Managers; Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

DRAWINGS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

Letter Symbols for Petroleum Reservoir Engineering and Electric Logging, Y10.15-1958 $1.50

Sponsor: American Society of Mechanical Engineers

American Drafting Standards Manual, Section 9, Forgings, Y14.9-1958 $1.50

Sponsors: American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Society for Engineering Education

ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC

Metallic and Associated Coverings for Insulated Cables, Requirements for, IPCEA S-54-401; NEMA WC 2-1958; ASA C8.15-1958 (Revision of ASA C8.15-1942) $1.00

Sponsor: Electrical Standards Board

Power Circuit Breaker Bushings, Electrical Characteristics of, and Power Circuit Breaker Bushings, Their Mountings, and Bushing Current Transformers, Dimensions of, C37.4a-1958 (Supplement to C37.4-1953) $0.35

Sponsor: Electrical Standards Board

Definitions of Electrical Terms (Partial revision of C42-1941)
Group 50, Electric Welding and Cutting, C42.50-1958 $0.60

Sponsor: American Institute of Electrical Engineers

14-Watt T-12 Preheat-Start Fluorescent Lamp, Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of, C78.403-1958 (Revision of C78.403-1951) $0.35

15-Watt T-8 Preheat-Start Fluorescent Lamp, Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of, C78.404-1958 (Revision of C78.404-1951) $0.35

15-Watt T-12 Preheat-Start Fluorescent Lamp, C78.405-1958 (Revision of C78.405-1951) $0.35

20-Watt T-12 Preheat-Start Fluorescent Lamp, Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of, C78.406-1958 (Revision of C78.406-1955) $0.35

32-Watt T-10 12-Inch Circular Preheat-Start Fluorescent Lamp, Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of, C78.413-1958 (Revision of C78.413-1951) $0.35

40-Watt T-10 16-Inch Circular Rapid-Start Fluorescent Lamp, Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of, C78.415-1958 $0.35

22-Watt T-9 8-Inch Circular Preheat-Start Fluorescent Lamp, Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of, C78.416-1958 $0.35

40-Watt T-12 Rapid-Start Fluorescent Lamp, Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of, C78.700-1958 $0.35

96-Inch (800 ma) T-12 Rapid-Start Fluorescent Lamp, Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of, C78.702-1958 [(2nd ed.) Revision of C78.702-1958] $0.35

72-Inch T-12 Rapid-Start (Recessed Double Contact) Fluorescent Lamp, Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of, C78.703-1958 [(2nd ed.) Revision of C78.703-1958] $0.35

Sponsor: Electrical Standards Board
These standards assure interchangeability of lamps which are manufactured in accordance with these specifications. The standards facilitate the use of ballasts to operate fluorescent lamps regardless of manufacture. Without such standard specifications each make of lamp may need to be treated in a different manner.

Fittings for Rigid Steel Conduit and Electrical Metallic Tubing, Specification for, C80.4-1958 $0.80

Sponsor: American Iron and Steel Institute; National Electrical Manufacturers Association
Requirements for material, thread dimensions, performance tests, strength, and dimensions used with conduit and tubing.

GAS-BURNING APPLIANCES

Central Heating Gas Appliances, Approval Requirements for, Volume I, Steam and Hot Water Boilers, Z21.13.1-1958 (Revision of Z21.13.1-1956) $2.00

Central Heating Gas Appliances, Approval Requirements for, Volume II, Gravity and Forced Air Central Furnaces, Z21.13.2-1958 (Revision of Z21.13.2-1956) $2.00

Central Heating Gas Appliances, Approval Requirements for, Volume IV, Gravity and Fan Type Vented Recessed Heaters, Z21.13.4-1958 (Revision of Z21.13.4-1955) $2.00

Gas-Fired Duct Furnaces, Approval Requirements for, Z21.34-1958 (Revision of Z21.34-1955) $2.00

Sponsor: American Gas Association

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC

Adjustable Face Traffic Control Signal Head Standards, D10.1-1958 (Revision of D10.1-1951) $0.50

Pre-Timed Fixed Cycle Traffic Signal Controllers, D11.1-1958 (Revision of D11.1-1943) $0.50

Traffic Actuated Traffic Controllers and Detectors, D13.1-1958 (Revision of D13.1-1950) $0.50

Sponsor: Institute of Traffic Engineers
Requirements to be used as the basis for specifications used by cities in purchasing traffic control signal heads. Revisions in the new editions bring these standards up to date with improvements in traffic signals since the date of the earlier editions.

MATERIALS AND TESTING

Specific Gravity and Absorption of Fine Aggregate, Method of Test for, ASTM C 128-57; AASHO T 84-57; ASA A 37.6-1958 [Revision of ASTM C 128-42; AASHO T 84-45; ASA A 37.6-1943 (R 1948)] $0.30

Making and Curing Concrete Compression and Flexure Test Specimens in the Field, Method of, ASTM C 31-57; AASHO T 23-57; ASA A37.17-1958 (Revision of ASTM C 31-55; AASHO T 23-49; ASA A37.17-1957) $0.30

Securing, Preparing, and Testing Specimens from Hardened Concrete for Compressive and Flexural Strengths, Methods of, ASTM C 42-57; AASHO T 24-57; ASA A37.20-1958 (Revision of ASTM C 42-49; AASHO T 24-49; ASA A37.20-1951) $0.30

Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third-Point Loading), Method of Test for, ASTM C 78-57; AASHO T 97-57; ASA A37.22-1958 (Revision of ASTM C 78-49; AASHO T 97-49; ASA A37.22-1951) $0.30

Lightweight Pieces in Aggregate, Tentative Method of Test for, ASTM C 123-57T; AASHO T 113-57; ASA A37.25-1958 (Revision of ASTM C 123-53T; AASHO T 113-45; ASA A37.25-1957) $0.30

Calcium Chloride, Tentative Specifications for, ASTM D 98-56T; AASHO M 144-57; ASA A37.37-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 98-48; AASHO M 144-55; ASA A37.37-1951) $0.30

Moisture-Density Relations of Soil-Cement Mixtures, Methods of Test for, ASTM D 558-57; AASHO T 134-57; ASA A37.50-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 558-44; AASHO T 134-45; ASA A37.50-1948) $0.30

Wetting-and-Drying Tests of Compacted Soil-Cement Mixtures, Methods of,

AMERICAN STANDARDS JUST PUBLISHED

(Continued)

ASTM D 559-57; AASHO T 135-57; ASA A37.51-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 559-44; AASHO T 135-45; ASA A37.51-1948) $0.30

Freezing-and-Thawing Tests of Compacted Soil-Cement Mixtures, Methods of, ASTM D 560-57; AASHO T 136-57; ASA A37.52-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 560-44; AASHO T 136-45; ASA A37.52-1948) $0.30

Emulsified Asphalt, Specifications for, ASTM D 977-57; ASA A37.55-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 977-53; ASA A37.55-1957) $0.30

Cement Content of Soil-Cement Mixtures, Method of Test for, ASTM D 806-57; AASHO T 144-57; ASA A37.58-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 806-47; AASHO T 144-49; ASA A37.58-1948) $0.30

Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

MECHANICAL

Inserted Blade Milling Cutter Bodies, B5.23-1958 $1.50

Driving and Spindle Ends for Portable Air and Electric Tools, B5.38-1958 $1.50

Sponsors: American Society of Mechanical Engineers; National Machine Tool Builders' Association; Society of Automotive Engineers; Metal Cutting Tool Institute; American Society of Tool Engineers

Double-Pitch Conveyor Chains, Attachments and Sprockets, B29.4a-1958 (Supplement to B29.4-1954) *no charge*

Small Pitch Silent Chains and Sprocket Tooth Form (Less than ⅜ Inch Pitch), B29.9-1958 $2.00

Sponsors: American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Society of Automotive Engineers

Diamond Dressing Tools, B67.1-1958 $1.00

Sponsors: Industrial Diamond Association of America; American Society of Tool Engineers

PHOTOGRAPHY

Brittleness of Photographic Film, Method for Determining the, PH1.31-1958 $0.80

Sponsor: Photographic Standards Board

REFRIGERATION

Mechanical Refrigeration, Safety Code for, B9.1-1958 (Revision of B9.1-1953) $1.00

Sponsor: American Society of Refrigerating Engineers

Refrigeration Terms and Definitions, B53.1-1958 $1.25

Sponsor: American Society of Refrigerating Engineers

SAFETY

Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration, B9.1-1958 (Revision of B9.1-1953) $1.00

Sponsor: American Society of Refrigerating Engineers

WOOD AND WOOD PRESERVATIVES

Establishing Structural Grades of Lumber, Tentative Methods for, ASTM D 245-57T; ASA O4.3-1958 $0.60

Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

AMERICAN STANDARDS UNDER WAY

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Legend — Standards Council — *Approval by Standards Council is final approval as American Standard; usually requires 4 weeks.* Board of Review — *Acts for Standards Council and gives final approval as American Standard; action usually requires 2 weeks.* Standards Board — *Approves standards to send to Standards Council or Board of Review for final action; approval by standards boards usually takes 4 weeks.*

ACOUSTICS, VIBRATION, AND MECHANICAL SHOCK

In Standards Board

Magnetic Recording Instruments for the Home — Wire Size, Speed, Spools, Z57.4-

Sponsor: Institute of Radio Engineers

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

American Standard Approved

Common Name for the Pest Control Chemical *O, O*-dimethyl *O*-(2, 4, 5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate: ronnel, K62.18-1958

Sponsor: U. S. Department of Agriculture

In Standards Board

Common Name for the Pest Control Chemical 3, 5-dinitro-*o*-toluamide: zoalene, K62.19-

Common Name for the Pest Control Chemical *n*-dodecylguanidine acetate: dodine, K62.21-

Common Name for the Pest Control Chemical *O-O*-diethyl *S*-(ethylthio) methyl phosphorodithioate: phorate, K62.22-

Sponsor: U. S. Department of Agriculture

DRAWINGS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

In Standards Board

American Drafting Standards Manual, Section 17, Fluid Power Diagrams, Y14.17-

Sponsors: American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Society for Engineering Education

ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC

American Standards Approved

Rubber Insulating Tape, Specifications for, ASTM D 119-57T; ASA C59.6-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 119-48T; ASA C59.6-1952)

Varnishes Used for Electrical Insulation, Methods of Testing, ASTM D 115-55; ASA C59.30-1958

Varnished Cotton Fabric and Varnished Cotton Fabric Tapes Used for Electrical Insulation, Methods of Testing, ASTM D 295-58; ASA C59.31-1958

Product Uniformity of Phenolic Laminated Sheets, Methods of Test for, ASTM D 634-44; ASA C59.32-1958

Dimensions of Rigid Tubes Used for Electrical Insulation, Methods of Measuring, ASTM D 668-52; ASA C59.33-1958

Dimensions of Rigid Rods Used in Electrical Insulation, Methods of Measuring, ASTM D 741-52; ASA C59.34-1958

Varnished Glass Fabrics and Varnished Glass Fabric Tapes Used for Electrical Insulation, Methods of Testing, ASTM D 902-56; ASA C59.35-1958

Silicone Insulating Varnishes, Methods of Testing, ASTM D 1346-57; ASA C59.36-1958

Ozone Resistant Rubber Insulating Tape, Specifications for, ASTM D 1373-57T; ASA C59.37-1958

Silicone Varnished Glass Cloth and Tape for Electrical Insulation, Specifications for, ASTM D 1459-57T; ASA C59.38-1958

Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

Shockproof Cable Terminals and Receptacles for Use on X-Ray Equipment, Specifications for, C86.1-1958

Sponsors: National Electrical Manufacturers Association; General Services Administration

In Board of Review

Solid Dielectric Transmission Lines, C83.21-

Sponsor: Electronic Industries Association

In Standards Board

Armored Cable, Safety Standard for, C33.9- (7th ed. of UL 4)

Sponsor: Underwriters' Laboratories

Automatic Circuit Reclosers and Line Sectionalizers, Requirements for, C37.22-

Sponsor: Electrical Standards Board

MATERIALS HANDLING

Standard Submitted

Heights and Clearances for Loading Platforms, MH8.1-

Sponsor: American Trucking Association

MECHANICAL

American Standard Approved

Twist Drills, B5.12-1958 (Revision of B5.12-1950)

Sponsors: American Society of Tool Engineers; Metal Cutting Tool Institute; National Machine Tool Builders' Association; Society of Automotive Engineers; American Society of Mechanical Engineers

In Board of Review

Instrument Precision Ball Bearings, Requirements for, B3.10-

Evaluating Static and Dynamic Load Ratings for Ball and Roller Bearings, Method of, B3.11-

Sponsor: Mechanical Standards Board

MISCELLANEOUS

American Standards Approved

Guide for Quality Control, Z1.1-1958 (Revision of Z1.1-1941)

Control Chart Method of Analyzing Data, Z1.2-1958 (Revision of Z1.2-1941)

Control Chart Method of Controlling Quality During Production, Z1.3-1958 (Revision of Z1.3-1942)

Sponsor: American Society for Quality Control

Reaffirmation Being Considered

Gray Finishes for Industrial Apparatus and Equipment, Z55.1-1950

Sponsor: Mechanical Standards Board

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND LUBRICANTS

American Standards Approved

Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester, ASTM D 93-58T; ASA Z11.7-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 93-52; ASA Z11.7-1952)

Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products, Method of Test for, ASTM D 189-58; ASA Z11.25-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 189-52; ASA Z11.25-1952)

Existent Gum in Fuels, ASTM D 381-58T; ASA Z11.36-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 381-52T; ASA Z11.36-1953)

Knock Characteristics of Motor Fuels by Motor Method, ASTM D 357-58; ASA Z11.37-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 357-56; ASA Z11.37-1956)

Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products, ASTM D 323-58; ASA Z11.44-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 323-56; ASA Z11.44-1956)

Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products, Ramsbottom Coking Method, ASTM D 524-58T; ASA Z11.47-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 524-52T; ASA Z11.47-1952)

Neutralization Value by Potentiometric Titration, ASTM D 664-58; ASA Z11.59-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 664-54; ASA Z11.59-1955)

Knock Characteristics of Motor Fuels by the Research Method, ASTM D 908-58; ASA Z11.69-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 908-56; ASA Z11.69-1956)

Olefinic Plus Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Petroleum Distillates, ASTM D 1019-58T; ASA Z11.71-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 1019-56T; ASA Z11.71-1956)

Apparent Viscosity of Lubricating Grease, ASTM D 1092-58T; ASA Z11.72-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 1092-55; ASA Z11.72-1955)

Foaming Characteristics of Crankcase Oils, ASTM D 892-58T; ASA Z11.78-1958 (Revision of ASTM D 892-46T; ASA Z11.78-1953)

Polarographic Determination of Tetraethyllead in Gasoline, Test for, ASTM D 1269-58; ASA Z11.98-1958

Effect of Copper on the Oxidation Rate of Grease, Test for, ASTM D 1402-58; ASA Z11.99-1958

Sponsor: American Society for Testing Materials

PHOTOGRAPHY

American Standards Approved

Front Lens Mounts for Cameras, Dimensions of, PH3.14-1958 (Revision of PH3.14-1944)

Sponsor: Photographic Standards Board

Thiosulfate Content of Processed Black-and-White Photographic Film and Plates, Method for Determining the, PH4.8-1958 (Revision of PH4.8-1953)

Radiographic Film Processing Tanks, Internal Dimensions for, PH4.17-1958 (Revision of Z38.8.7-1946)

Photographic Filing Enclosures for Storing Processed Photographic Films, Plates, and Papers, PH4.20-1958 (Revision of Z38.8.21-1950)

Photographic Grade Dry Mounting Tissue, Specification for, PH4.21-1958

Aluminum Potassium Sulfate, PH4.150-1958 (Revision of Z38.8.150-1949)

Chromium Potassium Sulfate, PH4.151-1958 (Revision of Z38.8.151-1949)

Potassium Persulfate, PH4.303-1958 (Revision of Z38.8.181-1949)

Sponsor: Photographic Standards Board

Motion-Picture Safety Film, PH22.31-1958 (Revision of Z22.31-1946)

16mm Flutter Test Film, Magnetic Type, PH22.113-1958

Sponsor: Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers

In Standards Board

Diffuse Transmission Density, PH2.19- (Revision of Z38.2.5-1946)

Sponsor: Photographic Standards Board

Reaffirmation Being Considered

Designation of Emulsion Side of Photographic Sheet Films, PH1.19-1944

Sponsor: Photographic Standards Board

American Standard Withdrawn

Photographic Grade Sodium Sulfide, Fused, Specification for, Z38.8.182-1949

Sponsor: Photographic Standards Board

PIPE AND FITTINGS

In Standards Board

Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe, Specifications for, ASTM A 53-58T; ASA B36.1- (Revision of ASTM A 53-55T; ASA B36.1-1956)

Sponsors: American Society for Testing Materials; American Society of Mechanical Engineers

SAFETY

In Standards Board

Safety Code for Portable Wood Ladders, A14.1- (Revision of A14.1-1952)

Sponsors: American Society of Safety Engineers; National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies; American Ladder Institute

Safety Code for the Installation and Operation of Pulverized-Fuel Systems, Z12.1- [Revision of Z12.1-1957 (2nd ed.)]

Safety Code for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Starch Factories, Z12.2- (Revision of Z12.2-1957)

Safety Code for Pulverizing Systems for Sugar and Cocoa, Z12.6- (Revision of Z12.6-1953)

Safety Code for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Coal Preparation Plants, Z12.7- (Revision of Z12.7-1953)

Sponsor: National Fire Protection Association

Reaffirmation Approved

Safety Code for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus, B15.1-1953 (R1958)

Sponsors: American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Association of Casualty and Surety Companies; International Association of Governmental Labor Officials

Reaffirmation Being Considered

Safety Code for Forging and Hot Metal Stamping, B24.1-1952

Sponsors: Drop Forging Association; National Safety Council, Inc

TEXTILES

In Standards Board

Cotton Yarns, Methods of Testing and Tolerances for, ASTM D 180-57T; ASA L14.13- (Revision of ASTM D 180-54T; ASA L14.13-1956)

Sewing Threads, Methods of Testing, ASTM D 204-57T; ASA L14.14- (Revision of ASTM D 204-42; ASA L14.14-1949)

Man-Made Staple Fibers, Methods of Testing, ASTM D 540-57T; ASA L14.33- (Revision of ASTM D 540-44; ASA L14.33-1949)

Felt, Methods of Testing, ASTM D 461-57T; ASA L14.52- (Revision of ASTM D 461-53; ASA L14.52-1955)

Spun and Filament Yarns Made Wholly or in Part of Man-Made Organic Base Fibers, Methods of Testing, ASTM D 1380-57T; ASA L14.90- (Revision of ASTM D 1380-56T; ASA L14.90-1957)

Sponsors: American Society for Testing Materials; American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

German Standards Translated Into English

The German Standards Association (Deutscher Normenausschuss) has now established a special department to prepare translations of German standards in English, Spanish, and French. So far, 450 English translations have been made, the association announces. Following is the second list of titles of these translated German standards to be published in THE MAGAZINE OF STANDARDS (Terminology is as used by DNA). The first list can be found on page 335, November 1958. Copies of the translated documents may be ordered through the American Standards Association.

Preferred Sizes, DIN 3

Whitworth Screw Threads, DIN 11
- Limits and Tolerances for Fine Screw Threads, (Suppl. 1)
- Thread Limits. Fine Fit (Suppl. 2)
- Limits and Tolerances, Medium and Free Fits (Suppl. 3)
- Thread Limits. Medium and Coarse Fits (Suppl. 4)
- Manufacturing. Tolerance and Wear for Thread Gages (Suppl. 5)
- "Go" Plug Screw Gage. Limits for Fine, Medium, and Coarse Fits (Suppl. 6)
- "Not Go" Plug Screw Gage. Limits for Fine, Medium, and Coarse Fits (Suppl. 7)
- Threaded Setting Gage for the Wear Testing. Gage for the "Go" Plug Screw Gage. Limits for Fine, Medium, and Coarse Fits (Suppl. 8)
- "Go" Ring Screw Gage. Limits for Fine, Medium, and Coarse Fits (Suppl. 9)
- Screw Check Plug Gage and Wear Testing. Plug Screw Gage for the "Go" Ring Screw Gage. Limits for Fine, Medium, and Coarse Fits (Suppl. 11)
- Setting Plug Screw Gage. "Go" and "Not Go." Limits for Fine, Medium, and Coarse Fits (Suppl. 12)

Metric Screw Threads, DIN 13
- Nominal Sizes from 0.3 to 68 mm. Theoretical Values (Sheet 1)
- Selected Series (Sheet 12)
- Screw Threads for Interference Fit Fastenings without Sealing Action (Suppl. 14)
- Screw Threads for Interference Fit Fastenings with Sealing Action (Suppl. 15)

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Copyright Mark, DIN 34

Through Holes for Bolts and Similar Items Having Standard Metric Screw Threads or Fine Pitch Metric Screw Threads, DIN 69

Countersinks for Screws and Bolts, DIN 75 (Sheet 1 and 2)

Screw Thread Runouts, Undercuts, and Ends, DIN 76
- For Screw Threads of Metric Form (Sheet 1)
- Whitworth Thread. Whitworth Pipe Thread (Sheet 2)

Screws and Bolts. Points. Lengths of Projection, DIN 78

Squares and Square Holes for Operating Spindles, Handwheels, and Crank Handles, DIN 79
- Workparts (Sheet 1)
- Shop Gages, Limits of Tolerance (Sheet 2)

Reference Temperature of Measuring Tools and Workpieces, DIN 102

Acme Screw Thread. Single-Start, DIN 103

Driving Elements. Relationship between Rotational Speeds under Load as per DIN 112, Pulley Diameters as per DIN 111, DIN 2217, and Peripheral Speeds, DIN 109

Belt Drives. Belt Pulleys. Main Dimensions, DIN 111

Bases of Calculation for Steel Parts of Cranes and Crane Tracks, (Sheet 1 and 2), DIN 120

Drawings. Surfaces. Condition (Sheet 1), DIN 140

Steel Wire (Iron Wire), Drawn, DIN 177

Whitworth Fine Thread N° 2 from 20 to 189 mm Diameter, DIN 240

Metric Fine Pitch Thread with Pitch h = 6 mm. Theoretical Values, DIN 244

Metric Fine Pitch Thread with Pitch h = 4 mm. Theoretical Values, DIN 245

Metric Fine Pitch Thread with Pitch h = 3 mm. Theoretical Values, DIN 246

Metric Fine Thread with Pitch h = 2 mm. Theoretical Values, DIN 247

Radii and Curvatures, DIN 250

Oval Flanges, DIN 251

Whitworth Pipe Thread, DIN 259

Tangent Keys and Keyways for Alternating Shock Loads, DIN 268

Tangent Keys and Keyways, DIN 271

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Center Holes with Thread and 60° Countersink (Sheet 2), DIN 332

Acme Screw Thread, Fine Pitch. Single-Start (Sheet 1 and 2), DIN 378

Acme Screw Thread, Coarse Pitch, DIN 379

Radii Chamfers Annular Oil Grooves for Bearing Bushes, DIN 385

Knuckle Thread, DIN 405

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- Through Holes and Tapped Holes Primarily for the Mechanical Engineering and Locomotive Building Industries (Sheet 2)

Square Stove Tiles for Glazed Tile Stoves, DIN 409

Widths Across Flats and Wrench Sizes Across Flats, DIN 475

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Concrete Floor and Wall Tiles, DIN 486

Relief Grooves, DIN 509

Buttress Thread. Single-Start, DIN 513

Buttress Thread, Fine Pitch. Single-Start (Sheet 1 and 2), DIN 514

Buttress Thread, Coarse Pitch. Single-Start, DIN 515

Metric Fine Pitch Thread with Pitch h = 1.5 mm. Theoretical Values, DIN 516

Metric Fine Pitch Thread with Pitch h = 1 mm. Theoretical Values, DIN 517

Metric Fine Pitch Thread with Pitch h = 0.75 mm. Theoretical Values, DIN 518

Metric Fine Pitch Thread with Pitch h = 0.5 mm. Theoretical Values, DIN 519

Metric Fine Pitch Thread with Pitch h = 0.35 mm. Theoretical Values, DIN 520

Metric Fine Pitch Thread with Pitch h = 0.25 mm and 0.2 mm. Theoretical Values, DIN 521

Basic Standards for Anti-Friction Bearings. Tables of External Dimensions (Sheet 1), DIN 616

Anti-Friction Bearings. Fundamental Standards. Performance Data. Load Carrying Capacity (Sheet 1), DIN 622

T-Slots, DIN 650

Shaft Centers for Machines, DIN 747

Parallel Shaft Ends to Take Pulleys, Couplings, and Gears, DIN 748

Coned Shaft Ends to Take Gears and Couplings, DIN 749

Short Coned Shaft Ends to Take Gears and Couplings, DIN 750

Rigid Couplings. Survey of Types, DIN 758

Fitted Half-Couplings. Corresponding Dimensions for Use in Combination with Companion Half-Couplings or with Integrally Forged Coupling Flanges, DIN 759

Solid Forged Coupling Flanges. Corresponding Dimensions, DIN 760

Drawings. Sizes of Drawing Sheets. Scales, DIN 823

Handwheels with Solid Rims and Parallel Square Hole (Sheet 1), DIN 951
- Design Types (Sheet 2)

Steel Construction. Gage Distances (Distance from Rivet Center to Outside of

Angle) for T-Bars and Beams, DIN 997

Steel Construction. Rivet Spacings for Struts of Equal Angles, DIN 999

Bulb Angles. Dimensions and Static Values (Sheet 1 and 2), DIN 1020

Specifications from the German Committee. Reinforced Concrete. Specifications for the Construction of Reinforced Concrete Buildings, DIN 1045

Concrete Roofing Tiles. Quality, Testing, Supervision and Delivery Terms, DIN 1115

Clay Mortar for Brickwork and Plastering, DIN 1169

Units. Symbols, Signs, Abbreviations, DIN 1301

Mathematical Symbols, DIN 1302

Rotation. Screw-Motion. Angles, Right-Handed and Left-Handed Coordinate Systems, DIN 1312

Standard Temperature. Standard Pressure. Standard Condition, DIN 1343

Symbols Used in Strength of Material Calculations. Letter Symbols. Mathematical Signs. Units, DIN 1350

Water Closets. Water Closets with Flat Wash-Down. Main and Connection Measurements, DIN 1381

Water Closets with Radial Flush System. Main and Connection Measurements, DIN 1382

Steel Sheets Under 3 mm Thick (Thin Sheets), DIN 1541

Black Sheets, Enamelled and Galvanizing Sheets, Drawing Sheets, Sheets with Prescribed Strength. Thicknesses, Sizes, Tolerances in Dimensions and Weights (Sheet 1)

Deep Drawing Sheets, Extra Deep Drawing Sheets, Facing Sheets, Automobile Body Sheets. Thicknesses, Sizes, Tolerances and Dimensions and Weights (Sheet 2)

Press Fits for Bushes. Directive, DIN 1553

Strength of Material Testing on Metallic Materials. Conceptions, DIN 1602

Mechanical Testing of Metals. Bend Test (Sheet 4), DIN 1605

Mild Steel, Rolled. Chain Steel (Sheet 2), DIN 1613

Rolled Carbon Steel. Steel Sheets Under 3 mm. Thick (Thin Sheets). Technical Terms of Delivery, DIN 1623

Steel Tubes. Fusion-Welded. Technical Terms of Delivery, DIN 1626

Seamless or Weldless Steel Tubes. Technical Conditions as to Supply, DIN 1629

Drawn Steel Bars. Technical Terms of Delivery, DIN 1652

Metal Welding. Fusion Welding. Full-Fusion Welding (Sheet 1), DIN 1912

Corrosion. Tests in Boiling Liquids (Boiling Test), DIN 4852

Corrosion. Pressure Vessel Test. Testing Under Conditions of Increased Pressure and Temperature, DIN 4854

Internal Combustion Engines for General Application. Definitions of Rated Output, Rated Output Data, Consumption Data, Standard Operating Conditions, DIN 6270

Conversion Factors for Continuous Rating at the Operating Site in Relation to Standard Operating Conditions (Suppl. 1)

Conversion Factors for the Specific Fuel Consumption at the Operating Site in Relation to Standard Operating Conditions (Suppl. 2)

Tolerance and Fits. Terminology of Tolerancing, DIN 7182

German Contract Procedure in the Building Industry. Part C: Earthworks, DIN 18300

German Contract Procedure in the Building Industry. Part C: Driving of Foundation Piles and Sheet Piling, DIN 18304

German Contract Procedure in the Building Industry. Part C: Central Heating, Ventilating, and Central Hot Water Installations, DIN 18380

Letter Symbols Relating to the Construction of Electrical Machines, DIN 14121

Transformers, Oil Level Gage Type B (Sheet 2), DIN 42552

Testing of Steel. Determination of the Hot Cracking Resistance of Filler Metals, DIN 50129

Materials Testing. Running Tests on Plain Bearings (Journal Type). General Considerations, DIN 50280

Testing of Metallic Materials. Corrosion Tests. Directions for Conduct and Interpretation, DIN 50905

Testing of Light Metals. Corrosion Testing to Determine Resistance to Marine Climate and Sea Water, DIN 50907

FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

French Standards Translated Into English

The French Standards Association (AFNOR) announces publication of the following French standards in English. Copies may be ordered through the American Standards Association.

Conventional Chemical Designation of Metals and Alloys NF A 02-001

Determination of Lead and Cadmium — Chemical Analysis of Zinc NF A 06-565

Polarographic Determination of Lead — Chemical Analysis of Zinc PN A 06-565

Copper Sheets, Foils, Strips, Discs and Blanks NF A 53-601

Zinc Alloy Pressure Die Castings NF A 55-010

Zinc in Ingots NF A 55-101

Zinc Alloy Ingots NF A 55-102

Gravity Cast Pieces from So-Called Aluminum or Aluminum Alloys NF A 57-702

Pressure Cookers NF D 21-351

Classification of Coals, Anthracites and their Mixtures According to their Nature NF M 10-001

Hydraulic Binders. Portland Cements NF P 15-302

Hydraulic Binders. Blast-Furnace Cements. Slags 20/30 % (CF) NF P 15-303

Hydraulic Binders. Blast-Furnace Cements. Slags 70% (CHF), NF P 15-304

Hydraulic Binders. Blast-Furnace Cements. Slags 80% (CLK) NF P 15-305

Hydraulic Binders. Blast-Furnace Cements. Slags 50% (CMM) NF P 15-311

Fire Fighting Equipment. 100 mm and 150 mm Hydrants NF S 61-211

100 mm Standpipe Hydrant NF S 61-213

Classification of Processed Phlogopite Mica NF T 13-001

Calcium Carbide NF T 24-001

Conveyor Belting. Dimensions NF T 47-100

Conveyor Belting. Determination of Adhesion between Plies and between Cover and Plies NF T 47-101

Conveyor Belting. Tensile Strength and Elongation of Complete Belt NF T 47-102

Conveyor Belting. Water Absorption Test NF T 47-103

Conveyor Belting. Ageing NF T 47-104

Hose for Autogenous Welding and Compressed Air, Dimensions NF T 47-111

Compressed Air Hose, Specifications and Methods of Test PN T 47-112

Flexible Hose for Hydrocarbons NF T 47-113

Examinations of Water NF T 90-000

Pneumatic Tires for Agricultural Tractors and Walking Tractors NF U 12-001

Test for Resistance of Natural or Artificial Cellulosic Textiles to Attack by Micro-Organisms NF X 41-53

WHAT'S NEW ON AMERICAN STANDARDS PROJECTS

STRESS VALUES FOR CASE NO. 34
Values of S (psi) for Temperatures in Deg F Not to Exceed

Material ASTM Spec	Grade	Tensile Strength, Min	−20 to 100	200	300	400	500	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200
Stainless Steel																				
A376	TP304	75000	18750	16650	15000	13650	12500	11600	11200	10800	10400	10000	9700	9400	9100	8800	8500	7500	5750	4500
	TP316	75000	18750	18750	17900	17500	17200	17100	17050	17000	16900	16750	16500	16000	15100	14000	12200	10400	8500	6800
	TP348	75000	18750	18750	17000	15800	15200	14900	14850	14800	14700	14550	14300	14100	13850	13500	13100	10300	7600	5000
A358*	TP304	75000	17800	15800	14250	12950	11900	11000	10650	10250	9900	9500	9200	8950	8650	8350	8100	7100	5450	4300
	TP316	75000	17800	17800	17000	16600	16350	16250	16200	16150	16050	15900	15700	15200	14350	13300	11600	9900	8100	6450
	TP321, TP347, TP348	75000	17800	17800	16150	15000	14450	14450	14100	14050	13950	13800	13600	13400	13150	12800	12450	9800	7200	4750

* These stress values include a joint factor of 0.95 and apply to pipe in which the longitudinal weld is radiographed.

Code for Pressure Piping, B31—
Sponsor: The American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Interpretation submitted by the sponsor.

From time to time actions taken by Sectional Committee B31 are published for the information of all who are interested in use of the American Standard Code for Pressure Piping, B31.1-1955. While these actions do not constitute formal revision of the Code, they may be utilized in specifications, or otherwise, as representing the considered opinion of the committee.

Cases No. 33 and 34, recently released, are published below as interim actions of Sectional Committee B31, but will not constitute a part of the Code until formal action has been taken by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers as sponsor and by the American Standards Association on approval of a revised edition.

Case No. 29 was published in THE MAGAZINE OF STANDARDS, August, 1958. Cases No. 30, 31, and 32 were published in the April, February and May 1958 issues, respectively.

Annulment of Cases

The following cases are annulled:

Case No.	*Reason for Annulment*
17	Material not included in Table 1 will now be handled by each Code Section individually.
28	This material has been included in the latest edition of B16.5.

CASE NO. 33

Inquiry: May pipe conforming to API Specification 5LX be used under the rules of Section 3 of American Standard B31.1-1955?

Reply: It is the opinion of the committee that pipe meeting Grades X42 and X52 of Specification API 5LX is permitted for use at a metal temperature not to exceed 300 F in refineries under Division A piping, with the limitation that this pipe is not to be used in hydrocarbon service within process unit limits.

The allowable stress values for the pipe shall be:

	S (psi) for Metal Temperatures in Deg F not to Exceed		
Grade	100	200	300
5LX42	20000	19000	18200
5LX52	22000	21000	20000

The accompanying joint factors are to be appropriately applied to the stresses given:

Weld Joint Factor E		
Type of Joint		*Basic E Factor*
1. Arc or gas weld		
a. Double welded butt, as welded		0.85
b. Double welded butt, with full weld penetration and joints prepared as specified in Par. UW-51(b) of Sec. VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code		0.90*
2. Electric resistance weld and electric flash weld		0.85

* *E* Factor = 1.00 if this type joint is 100 percent radiographed.

CASE NO. 34

Inquiry: May austenitic steel pipe conforming to ASTM Specification A376, types 304, 316, and 347, and to ASTM Specification A358, types 304, 316, 321, 347, and 348, be used under Section 1 of the Code for Pressure Piping?

Reply: It is the opinion of the committee that austenitic steel pipe conforming to ASTM Specification A376, types 304, 316, and 347, and to ASTM Specification A358, types 304, 316, 321, 347, and 348, may be used under Section 1 of the Code for Pressure Piping with the accompanying allowable stress values.

Code for the Identification of Gas Mask Canisters, K13—
Sponsor: National Safety Council

Correctly announced in the December 1958 issue of THE MAGAZINE OF STANDARDS was the fact that S. J. Pearce, assistant chief, Branch of Health Research, U. S. Bureau of Mines, is the new chairman of committee K13, and Clinton H. Hoch,

Clinton H. Hoch

National Safety Council, is secretary. Incorrect, however, was the identification of the picture shown with the news item. The picture, incorrectly identified in December as that of Mr Pearce, actually is a photograph of Mr Hoch. The correct picture, with the correct identification, is given here.

NEW BOOKS

CREATIVE THINKING. Charles S. Whiting. *Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York.* 1958. 168 *pp. illus.* $3.95. Editor of the new Reinhold Management Science Series, of which this is the first book, is S. P. Kaidanovsky, contributor of many articles to THE MAGAZINE OF STANDARDS and newly elected Fellow of the Standards Engineers Society. The series is intended "to communicate information on management and to serve as a vehicle for the newest thoughts and ideas on management operational techniques." Each book is being written by an outstanding authority on the subject and is presented in readable style illustrated with drawings and graphs. Books in the series scheduled for immediate publication are: Fringe Benefits, by F. M. Wistert; Labor and Industrial Relations, by Charles Wiedeman; Statistical Quality Control, by D. H. W. Allan; and Work Measurement by Virgil H. Rotroff. Other books are being planned.

1958 BOOK OF ASTM STANDARDS. *In* 10 *parts. American Society for Testing Materials,* 1916 *Race Street, Philadelphia* 3, *Pa. Complete set* $116. This new edition of the Book of ASTM Standards gives 2450 ASTM standards for materials in their latest form. The 10 new volumes supersede the 1955 Book of ASTM Standards and supplements issued in 1956 and 1957. The following subjects are covered:

PART 1: Ferrous Metals Specifications (Except Test Methods)—1560 pp; 290 standards

PART 2: Non-Ferrous Metals Specifications (Except Test Methods), Electronic Materials—1380 pp; 251 standards

PART 3: Methods of Test for Metals (Excluding Chemical Analysis)—980 pp; 119 standards

PART 4: Cement, Concrete, Mortars, Road Materials, Waterproofing, Soils—1476 pp; 338 standards

PART 5: Masonry Products, Ceramics, Thermal Insulation, Sandwich and Building Constructions, Acoustical Materials, Fire Tests—1176 pp; 226 standards

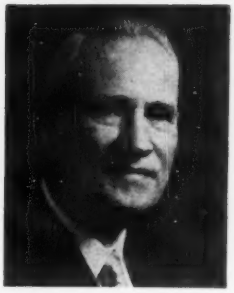
PART 6: Wood, Paper, Adhesives, Shipping Containers, Cellulose, Leather—1152 pp; 210 standards

PART 7: Petroleum Products, Lubricants, Tank Measurements, Engine Tests—1420 pp; 227 standards

PART 8: Paint, Naval Stores, Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Coal, Coke, Gaseous Fuels, Engine Antifreezes—1424 pp; 353 standards

PART 9: Plastics, Electrical Insulation, Rubber, Carbon Black—1680 pp; 290 standards

PART 10: Textiles, Soap, Water, Atmospheric Analysis, Wax Polishes—1532 pp; 267 standards



by **Cyril Ainsworth**

DINNSA

(Does Industry Need a National Standards Agency?)

United States participation through ASA in the standardization activities of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) parallels to a considerable extent operations under ISO outlined in last month's column. Again it is emphasized that the basic principles to which ASA adheres in the international work are followed in the international operations of IEC.

Supervision of USA participation in IEC work rests with the United States National Committee of the IEC (USNC). This committee, organized in 1907, functioned as an independent body until 1931, when it became a committee within the framework of ASA. It reports on its activities through the Electrical Standards Board.

The USNC has in its membership all of the interested members of the Electrical Standards Board of ASA, and, in addition, representatives from mechanical engineering groups and distinguished members-at-large. Thus, administratively the participation of the United States in the work of the IEC goes hand in hand with the national standardization program.

The work of the IEC is carried out by technical committees, each dealing with a given subject. These are set up by the Standards Council, or by the Committee of Action, on the proposal of one or more national committees and after all the national committees have been consulted. The scope of the technical committee is fixed at the time of its formation and must be approved by the Committee of Action. Any national committee may be represented on any technical committee.

The USA is represented on 97 percent of the IEC technical committees through the USNC. From a technical viewpoint, the USNC generally utilizes sectional committees of ASA as its advisory groups on each specific subject. These sectional committees, which are the national standardization committees in the United States for their particular subject, are responsible for formulating the draft opinions of the United States which are transmitted to IEC through the USNC. They are also responsible for nominating delegates to represent USNC at meetings of particular IEC technical committees.

In the event that there is no sectional committee handling at the national level a standardization subject initiated by IEC, the USNC then utilizes the services of a committee of a technical society or organizes an advisory committee for the purpose of obtaining a consensus of technical views to be forwarded to IEC. This parallels the procedure followed in participation in the work of the International Organization for Standardization. The USNC appoints a technical advisor for each IEC project in which it participates on behalf of the USA groups concerned. This advisor serves as the contact between the USNC and the sectional committee or other groups responsible for the development of the national viewpoint.

This discussion of the international phase of ASA operations completes the analysis of the objectives of ASA as stated in the Constitution. In the future this column will be devoted to the procedures which are specified for the development of standards and their approval by ASA as American Standards.

AN INVALUABLE RECORD FOR PRACTICAL STANDARDS MEN — A GUIDE TO COST SAVINGS THROUGH STANDARDIZATION

PROCEEDINGS

Ninth National Conference on Standards

Standardization — What's in it for me?

An unusual number of excellent papers on the practical and financial benefits from standardization was offered at the Ninth National Conference on Standards, held in New York, November 18-20, 1958. All those who did not attend the conference can share in the valuable information by ordering a copy of the Proceedings. Those who did attend the conference may want to order extra copies of the Proceedings to forward to professional and business friends.

NINTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STANDARDS STANDARDIZATION—WHAT'S IN IT FOR ME?

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